FIVE CENTS

The Suffragist

WEEKLY ORGAN OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

OCTOBER 3, 1914

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Drawn by
Nina E. Allender

After the Battle

Vol. II OCTOBER 3, 1914. No. 40

The Suffragist

Weekly Organ of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

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Notes of the Week

Situation in Congress

THE minds of Congressmen during the past week seem to have been occupied principally with the question of whether to adjourn or not to adjourn. In the intervals between considering that question, the River and Harbor appropriation measure, Anti-Trust legislation, the question of the coal lands in Alaska, Emergency Revenue legislation, and the Philippine Island legislation have been under discussion. The ninety-three million dollar "pork barrel," to which reference was made last week, was sent back by the Senate to committee, with instructions to substitute a measure appropriating a lump sum of twenty million. The debate on this measure has been an unforgettable object lesson to women who are following national legislation, of the importance of having some part in determining the action of Congress in the expenditure of taxes paid by women as well as by men.

Suffragists have continued to visit members of Congress and urge the importance of suffrage legislation, but have received scant attention and no action has been taken on the matter in either House.

The Campaign States

NEVER, probably, has more money, energy and devotion been poured into the work of enfranchising women than has been given this year to the seven States where amendments are pending. Certainly if success is not attained this November, many women will turn from attempting the conversion of all the male voters in their State and will devote their strength instead to the practical political work involved in the organization of the voting strength which women already possess in the nine suffrage States, so that these votes may be used to secure a national amendment enfranchising all the women of the country.

Ohio suffragists have concentrated their effort during the past week mainly on the suffrage procession which takes place at Cleveland today, October 3d. It is planned to have a thousand men in the suffrage parade and men in every part of the state are being canvassed to attend and march.

The organization of a Men's League for Woman Suffrage was the most important event in Nevada during the past week. This was formed at the home of Mr. George H. Taylor in Reno, and Judge Wm. P. Seeds was elected President.

The vigorous campaign which the anti-suffragists are conducting in South Dakota is evidence that the suffrage movement is dangerously likely to succeed in that state next November. The state is being flooded with an anti-suffrage document sent out under the frank of Representative Heflin, of Alabama. Miss Minnie Bronson, of the anti-suffrage ranks, is also established in South Dakota with headquarters at Sioux Falls. This is the fifth time that suffrage has been submitted to the vote of the people in South Dakota. Four times it has been defeated at the state referendum.

Workers in Nebraska are concentrating on "Field Day," which comes on October 3rd. In five hundred towns on that day five hundred speakers will tell of the reasons for suffrage in Nebraska. The Nebraska suffragists are encouraged in their hope of success by the big wheat and oat crop and the bumper corn crop, in addition to the general outside influences which make this a propitious year in all parts of the country for the suffrage movement.

Montana, Missouri and North Dakota, the other states where the suffrage amendment will be submitted to the voters in November, send word of ever increasing activity within their borders.

A Gift to Suffrage

THROUGH the will of Mrs. Frank Leslie, the Baroness De Bazus, a large legacy has been left to be used in the interest of woman suffrage. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, is the trustee of the fund. The amount of the legacy has not been made public. According to some reports it is $300,000, but other estimates place it at a million. Mrs. Leslie has been interested in suffrage for several years past, and has always been a most generous contributor.

The Woman's Political Union

THE Woman's Political Union of New York announces a series of meetings in November, beginning with New York City and covering the entire state "with the object of bringing to the consideration of men the service of women and the suffering of children in time of war, and the need there is that women, who bear the heaviest burdens and on whose wards fall the keenest suffering, be given power to help shape policies of government.

They are also inaugurating a movement to secure the appointment of women to represent the interests of women in the contracting powers at the Hague, and they are taking steps to have a woman representative join the intermediaries when the time arrives for final settlement of the differences between the nations that are at present at war.

Women in War Time

THE heavy burden borne by women in wa time cannot be too constantly emphasize

A clear realization of what war means t women will lead to a general acceptance of th proposition that women should have a voice i declaring whether or not war should exist.

The war in Great Britain is bearing most hea ily upon women with regard to their emplo ment. Mr. Herbert Samuel, a member of th English Cabinet, admitted in the House of Con mons last week that "general unemployment more prevalent among women than among men So widespread has this situation become that Queen's Work for Women Fund has been estal lished and also a Three Arts Women's Reli Employment Fund. The latter is designed help the many hundred women artists, actors ar dramatists who have been rendered pennile through the loss of employment. The Londc Daily Citizen estimates that in London alone b tween 40,000 and 50,000 women and girls are o of work, and 200,000 more are on half tim This is typical of all the countries where the w is in progress.

Even more terrible is the lot of women in th zone of active military operations. We will quo from the "Report on Transgressions of Intern tional Law," presented to the Belgian Gover ment by the State Commission of Inquiry, which the Minister of State, Mr. Cooreman, President. This is an official report and nee no comment:

". . . In a neighboring village (near Lo vain), called Coorbeekloo, on Wednesday, Augu 19, a woman of twenty-two, whose husband is the army, was attacked, together with several her relatives, by a troop of German soldiers. Th persons accompanying her were locked up in distant house, whilst she was dragged into a other house and successively violated by fi soldiers.

"In the same village on Thursday, August 2 a girl of about sixteen years old was carri away from her home with her parents. The brought her to an empty building, and whi some of them kept the father and mother at distance, the others penetrated into the cella which they had forced open, and forced the gi to drink. Then they brought her to the law before the house and violated her by turns. A she continued to resist, they pierced her brea with bayonets. After this atrocity they left th girl, who was brought to her parents. The ne day her condition was such that the curate the parish gave her the Last Sacrament, and sh was brought to the hospital at Louvain in per of death.

"When the Belgian troops arrived at Hofstac on August 25 they found the corpse of an ol woman who had been killed by bayonet thrust her hand still held her needle as she was sewin when the attack came. Another lay there wit her son of about fifteen years old, pierced b bayonets; a man had been hanged.

"In a neighboring village, Sempst, several wi nesses had seen the carbonised corpse of a work man who had been pierced with bayonets an then, still alive, soaked with oil and thrown b the Germans into a house to which they set fir A woman who had ventured out of her hous had been killed in the same way.

"At Wackerzeel seven Germans are said t have successively violated a woman and the killed her."

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APPEAL TO THE WOMEN VOTERS

(Official Election Call Issued by the Congressional Union. Thousands of Copies of this Call Have Been Distributed in the Suffrage States)

THE Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, an organization of women in all parts of the country who are working for an mendment to the United States Constitution nfranchising women, appeals to you for help in ne struggle for the political freedom of women.

YOU hold in your hands today the power to enfranchise the women of our country. Through the voting strength which you ossess you can win the vote for all other women.

THE time has come when the federal suffrage amendment can be passed. Today one-fifth of the Senate, one-seventh of the House, nd one-sixth of the electoral vote come from uffrage states. If this mighty voting strength f women is concentrated on the demand for ne suffrage amendment, no party can withstand nat demand.

WE are confronting a national election.

WE ask you to remember that the national Democratic Party has gone on record unequivocally against woman suffrage.

THE Democratic Party for two years has controlled the government of our country. Ours is a government by party. The maority party, by the caucus system, by the conol of committees, by the power of patronage, y appeals to party responsibility and the necesity of party solidarity, controls legislation.

THEREFORE we have appealed unweariedly to the Democratic Party to pass the national suffrage amendment. We asked help from nat party because its power was absolute to rant or to deny our just demand.

IT has been deaf to every appeal. The President has seven times refused all help to the woman's movement in his answers to the suffrage deputations. The Democratic leaders in the Senate forced our measure to defeat through a premature vote. The Democratic Party in the Senate refused to put the party machinery back of the amendment. The Democratic leaders in the House have blocked the amendment in committee.

WE ask you—the women of the nine free states—to make plain to the whole country that no national party which is opposed to the enfranchisement of women will receive your support. We ask you to convince the Democratic Party and all parties that opposition to suffrage is inexpedient. This they will readily believe if they see such oppostion costing them votes.

SHOW that there is solidarity among women. We hear of the "Labor Vote," the "Irish Vote," the "German Vote," the "Catholic Vote." These are political factors that are feared. So should be the "Woman's Vote" until all women are free.

WE ask you—you who have won freedom for yourselves and may now win it for the whole country—to cast your vote on this one issue. No other issue is comparable to this in importance. Your ballot can be used for no nobler purpose than the winning of the freedom of women.

WE urge you to vote against the Democratic candidates for the United States Senate and House of Representatives.

IT is not sufficient to send to Congress men who simply "believe in suffrage." The members now sitting in the House as representatives from equal suffrage states, all believe in woman suffrage but they have not been able even to cast a vote on suffrage, because the Democratic leaders smothered the amendment in committee. They will not do it again, and no national party will ever do it again, if it is seen that such methods have alienated the support of the nearly four million women who can vote today in national elections.

WE are absolutely non-partisan. With perfect impartiality, we would oppose the Republicans, the Progressives, or the Socialists, if they were in power and had opposed the suffrage amendment.

WE ask you, in the name of our common womanhood, to lend your hand, more powerful than ours, to the great task of enfranchising the women of the whole country.

YOU are not truly free until all women are free. The great problems of our country are national problems. Political questions today are fundamentally commercial questions, and commerce knows no state lines. The evils women particularly desire to combat, the white slave traffic, the employment of child labor, the sale of impure food and diseased clothing, are national evils, nationally organized. Before the influence of women's opinion on these questions can be felt in the nation, women must be enfranchised throughout the nation.

FOR the sake of all women who will come after us, for the health and welfare of our nation, refuse your support to that party which has opposed the enfranchisement of women.

VOTE AGAINST THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.

TO OUR OPPONENTS

The Following Letter Has Been Sent to the Democratic Candidates for Congress Whose Election the Congressional Union is Opposing

Dear Sir:

On behalf of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage I am writing to you with regard o our position in the present election contest.

The Congressional Union is an organization f women in all parts of the country who are orking for the passage of an amendment to the nited States Constitution enfranchising women. n our work for this amendment we have, as ou know, been blocked at every turn by the ational Democratic Party.

While we feel no opposition to you as an indidual and appreciate whatever service you may ersonally have rendered to the suffrage movehent, it is apparent that your individual interest in suffrage can avail us little as long as your party, which is now in control of Congress, continues its unfriendly attitude toward our resolution. We realize that ours is a party government and that the will of the individual counts for little when in opposition to that of his party. Since the party which you support at Washington persistently blocks our amendment, and since, whatever your personal views on the subject may be, you are not able to make them effective owing to the opposition of the majority of your party colleagues, we are forced to regard you as an opponent together with the other members of the party.

We are appealing therefore, to the women voters in your constituency to withhold their support from you as the representative of a party which opposes the political freedom of women.

We are absolutely non-partisan, and would oppose the representatives of any other party which was in control of the government at Washington, and which refused to pass the suffrage amendment. We appeal to the women voters to put loyalty to their unenfranchised sisters above party, and to show that no national party which is hostile to the suffrage cause can continue to command the woman's vote.

Very sincerely yours,

Alice Paul,
Chairman.

Over Half of the People in Washington
EAT CORBY'S BREAD--WHY?

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COLORS—PURPLE, WHITE AND GOLD

Senate Resolution 130, and House Resolution 1

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE .—SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Introduced:
In the Senate: April 7, 1913, by Senator George E. Chamberlain, of Oregon.
In the House: April 7, 1913, by Representative Frank W. Mondell, of Wyoming.

Referred:
In the Senate: April 7, 1913, to the Woman Suffrage Committee.
In the House: April 7, 1913, to the Judiciary Committee.

Reported:
In the Senate: June 13, 1913, favorable report.
In the House: May 5, 1914. Reported without recommendation.

Discussed:
In the Senate: July 31, 1913, twenty-two Senators in favor, three opposing.
September 18, 1913, Senator Wesley L. Jones, of Washington, demanded immediate action.
On January 21, 1914, Senator Ashurst of Arizona, delivered a speech urging the passage of the Amendment.
Made unfinished business, March 2, 1914. Debated almost continuously from March 2d to March 19th.

Voted Upon:
In the Senate: March 19, thirty-five Senators in favor, thirty-four opposed, failing by eleven of the necessary two-thirds vote.

Reintroduced:
In the Senate: March 20, 1914, by Senator Bristow, of Kansas.

Reported:
In the Senate: April 7, favorable report.

Present Status:
In the Senate: On Calendar of Senate.
In the House: On Calendar of House.

OUR CAMPAIGN

THE Congressional Union has entered upon a campaign against the National Democratic Party because of the hostility of that party to the suffrage amendment. We are but a little handful as compared with that great party. We have little money and little influence, after all. It seems almost foolhardy to take up the cudgels against such an opponent. But as we sit in our homes and consider the war which is tearing Europe asunder, we know that, at whatever cost, we must have in our hands the power to determine whether our homes and our interests also shall be involved in a similar chaos. As we look upon the great commercial organization of the white slave traffic, as we ponder the low wages of women, we are nerved to enter this contest. We know that our cause is infinitely greater than any of the subjects on which the National parties are now appealing to the country.

We know that, whatever the difficulties of the fight, the political freedom of women must be won. The evils crying out for remedy are too great to permit of dilatory tactics on our part. This matter is too urgent to warrant our indulging in a long drawn out campaign of education and propaganda. We must not let another generation of women grow up to face life's battle handicapped as are the women of today. We must not swerve from our demand that this amendment be passed before the present Congress is over and we must be prepared to back up that demand with the most gallant fight of which we are capable.

And we are not without power. We are confident that in this fight we shall win. We know that we are right. It is the age old situation enshrined in the story of David and Goliath.

We have taken up the fight against the Democratic Party with full intention of carrying it to the end. And we shall continue this course no matter what happens. We shall continue our war against that party at the polls at another election and still another if that is necessary, until it finally passes our amendment or is driven out of power. Moreover in this fight we are not standing alone. We have full confidence that those women who are now politically free will come loyally to the aid of all other women who are still struggling for freedom.

The center of the suffrage battle field today lies in the nine states where women vote.

There are contests for thirty-four seats in the national House of Representatives and seven seats in the National Senate from the equal suffrage states. Eleven Democrats who are now members of the House as representatives of suffrage states and three Democratic Senators fro such states are again running for office. All a making an appeal for the votes of women. Th are appealing to women to send them again Washington on the strength of their party's reco on the tariff, on the currency, on the trust que tion, and on kindred subjects.

The National Administration is aiding them their contest and asking for their re-election the strength of the record of the National Par President Wilson this week, for instance, h issued an endorsement of Senator Chamberla of Oregon, against whom, among others, the Co gressional Union is conducting a campaign. T President writes: "The maintenance of the De ocratic majority in the Senate is of the utmo importance to the country if the present polici and program of the Government are to be su tained and continued, and I take it for grant that voters everywhere will feel the force of th motive. Senator Chamberlain has rendered co spicuous service to the party and I am sure th will be recognized in the result at the polls."

Each of the candidates in the same way basing his claim for return upon his support his party in national affairs—upon the service has given to the party leaders in the tariff co troversy, in the matter of Panama tolls, the war emergency revenue measure. It is b cause of their stand on such questions that t women voters are expected to send the Dem cratic Congressmen back to Washington for a other term.

Important as these matters may be, they are nothing compared to the great question of t freedom of all of the women of the country.

We, the suffragists of the East, are also a pealing to the women voters. We appeal to the in their strength to help us in our weakness. Th appeal to the voting power of women has on just begun. The movement for the organizatic of the woman's vote is as yet but a little clou in the sky. But it contains possibilities of pow that we have hardly begun to appreciate. W warn the Democratic Party to yield now befo it has raised up against itself a storm which w mean its destruction.

We predict serious trouble for the Democrat Party unless it comes to a speedy realization the righteousness of passing the suffrage resol tion. We predict that its treatment of suffra will be the rock on which it will sink, if its pre ent course continues much longer. No par which denies political freedom to half the peop can hope to survive and live in the hearts of t people of this country.

Congressional Election Campaign

Off for Wyoming

MISS ELSIE LANCASTER, in accordance with the plan announced in last week's Suffragist, left on Monday evening, September 28th, for Cheyenne, Wyoming, and opened headquarters there on October 1st, with Mrs. Gertrude Hunter, of Minneapolis, who joined her there the same day.

Miss Elsie Lancaster

News from the Field

DAILY reports received at the National Headquarters of the Congressional Union indicate campaigns of the greatest activity in the suffrage states. The vigor of the work is attested by the protests from Democrats which still flow into headquarters and the bitter attacks which are being made on the Union by the various Democratic papers.

A prominent member of the National Women's Democratic League and a former official of that body, called at the Washington headquarters during the week and earnestly begged that the Union cease its election campaign and that its members join the National Women's Democratic League instead, and endeavor through that organization to bring pressure to bear upon the Democratic Party.

One of the most brilliant of the election campaigns is that in Arizona, where the Union is fighting against heavy odds on account of the strongly Democratic complexion of the state. Dr. Cora Smith King, Treasurer of the National Council of Women Voters, and a member of the Advisory Council, of the Congressional Union, has just received an urgent appeal from a prominent Democratic candidate for a state office in Arizona, asking her to use her influence with the Union to terminate its election activities in that state. The letter, after urgently imploring that the Union's workers be withdrawn, concludes: "The Congressional Union can not hurt the Democratic Party in a thousand years while such conditions prevail as we have here in Arizona. I had already written Mark Smith before this came up to stand by the suffrage amendment in the United States Senate and he will do it I can guarantee." It is to be remembered that Senator Smith did not stand by the Suffrage Amendment when it was up in the Senate last Spring and has always stood with his party in their opposition to the amendment.

Dr. King replied: "Your letter is at hand this morning asking me to tell Miss Paul to call off the representatives of the Congressional Union now in Arizona. The Congressional Union entered upon their policy with the spirit of one who sees a vision and follows it to death or to victory. They truly believe that it is the only way to make the Administration take notice. I wish you would exhaust your ammunition upon the Democratic leaders telling them of the trouble they are plunging you into and asking them to make some promise of putting suffrage into their program. There will be no end until the party does take notice or until it goes out of power and another party comes in and does better. * * * The more the local Democrats complain, the more they advertise the slogan of the Congressional Union—that the Democrats put suffrage second to party. Do, for heaven's sake, raise the Democratic roof in Washington for involving you in this dilemma."

Arizona

MISS JANE PINCUS, who is directing the work in Arizona, writes: "We have opened headquarters at Center Street in Phoenix, with the sign, furniture, and everything in shape for work. We have already created much excitement. The Democratic politicians seem to be raging with indignation. I have arranged a meeting of all the most influential women I can find for the first of next week."

Colorado

RESULTS of the Congressional Union campaign in Colorado are already apparent. On September 23d the Republican State platform declared for a federal amendment to the National Constitution enfranchising women. This has never been done before in Colorado. Later the same day the Democratic State platform took the same action, and the Progressives inserted a similar plank, reading: 'We favor an amendment to the Federal Constitution providing for National Suffrage."

Miss Doris Stevens, who, with Miss Ruth Astor Noyes is in charge of the Colorado work, writes:

"We have come to the end of our first week in Colorado, and are in high spirits, over the success of our appeal to the women voters. Much of the time has been spent in interviewing important people and in getting acquainted at the various political headquarters and in establishing ourselves in our new headquarters.

"The day after our arrival we called upon the acting Democratic State Chairwoman, Mrs. Lee, to explain our mission in this state. While at the Democratic headquarters we were introduced to the Democratic nominee for Governor, as women from the East who had come to defeat the Democratic Congressional nominees. He knew all about our plans, comprehended our policy and thoroughly disapproved. One of the most encouraging things we have encountered was his delicate suggestion that we had better leave the State at once, as we would do no good whatever here. We told him he ought to welcome our presence here if our efforts were to be as futile as he seemed to think.

"Miss Noyes and I were asked to the Denver Woman's Club Tea this week to meet the women informally.

"Friday afternoon Mrs. Lucius M. Cuthbert, a daughter of ex-Senator Hill, gave us a drawing room meeting in her beautiful Denver home. She invited representative women from all parties to come and hear of the work of the Union, to which invitation about a hundred women responded. One Democratic lady came up to me after the meeting and said 'I had no idea you women had been so rebuffed by my party. I am convinced that my duty is to the women first, and my party second.' Another 'You have almost convinced me that we women must stand together on this national issue.' And so it went. And as our charming hostess pointed out the applause was often lead by 'a prominent Democratic woman.' Offers of help, loans of furniture, and general expressions of eagerness to aid were made on every side. The meeting was a splendid success, judging from the large number of women who joined the Union, and the generous collection which was given.

"Friday evening we sold the Suffragist at the very doors of the huge auditorium where Senator C. S. Thomas and the gubernatorial nominee on the Democratic ticket were telling the audience assembled of the glowing record of their national party. After we had sold our copies we went in to hear the Democratic orators. It had been announced in the press that Senator Thomas would answer our present fight, but he knew better than to attempt it. To attempt to defend the hostility the Democratic Party has shown at every step would have been impossible, and he is an able enough statesman to know that.

"Today we had our formal opening of Colorado Headquarters. Those who spoke and took part in the informal discussion which followed were Mrs. Dora Phelps Buell, a prominent Colorado Democrat; Mrs. Alma Lafferty, for two sessions Democratic member of the Colorado Legislature; Mrs. Agnes Riddle, Progressive nominee for Secretary of State, and past member of the State Legislature, and Dr. Maude Sanders, President of the Denver Public Service League. Mrs. Riddle, who is a most powerful speaker and a woman possessed of a breadth and freedom of spirit that only the West can produce, said in part: 'It matters not whether you are Progressive, Republican or Democratic; we must stand together for womanhood. Put aside your party and stand by the women of your country.' She shook everyone to the depths with her appeal.

"Among those who assisted in receiving the guests were Mrs. Kate Russell, newspaper woman of Denver, Mrs. Luther M. Goddard, Mrs. James Rae Arniell, Mrs. Fred Dick, and Mrs. Helen Nixson. This week's toll of members number almost fifty.

"We are on a very prominent and popular street, directly opposite the magnificent Brown

Palace Hotel, one of the most beautiful and elegant in the entire West. Here tourists from all over the country stop. We shall carry our message to them as well as to the people of the State. We are near the busy center of this great western city, easily accessible to all her facilities."

Washington

THE Seattle Star of September 24th says:

"For political activity, the day's honors belong to Miss Margaret F. Whittemore and Miss Anna McCue, the representatives of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage. They have put on a burst of speed that makes the busiest candidate green with envy."

Miss Whittemore and Miss McCue, who are in charge of the Washington campaign, report ever increasing sympathy and support on the part of the Washington women. Miss McCue writes:

"We have rented a headquarters, furniture, typewriter and have gotten started. We have a lovely store on a main thoroughfare, where crowds of people are passing back and forth. The store has two windows, a large front room and a back room. We have had a huge sign made which has just been put up across the front of the store. It reads, "Washington Campaign Headquarters, Congressional Union for Women Suffrage." Our Amendment Banner is on the wall for a back ground. We have had a number of invitations to speak at political meetings which we have been very quick to accept. On Thursday noon we are going to a Progressive luncheon, at two-thirty I am going to speak at a Republican Meeting, and in the evening at a Socialist Meeting.

"We have one of our beautiful large flags floating above the entrance and are going to have one of the newspapers take a picture of our headquarters, of which we feel very proud. We are having four signs made telling the purpose of our being here. Our official opening will be on Saturday afternoon, when we will have a meeting at headquarters. The large room will seat at least two hundred people. Everybody so far has been very kind and we feel sure of being victorious."

"On Wednesday night Miss Whittemore attended a meeting of the Social Agency, and I spoke at a meeting of the Home-Consumers' League. Thursday was regular rush day for us; we both spoke at the Progressive Luncheon at noon, at a meeting of the Women's Republican Club, at a dinner of Commercial Women's Club, and at a Socialist Meeting a half hour later.

"We have just sent out press copy all over the state announcing our opening, at which Mrs. Homer Hill, a prominent Washington woman, will preside. The papers have given us a great deal of publicity and accurate notices. We are attracting much attention by reason of our prominent location. The prominent Democratic women that we have met seem quite disappointed at Mr. Wilson's attitude on the question of National Suffrage.

"A number of prominent people have promised to aid in arranging for large meetings. We are sure that the women of Washington without exception are going to come to the aid of their unenfranchised sisters and give us their entire support."

Kansas

ONE of the papers of Kansas City, Kansas, The Cricket, says in its issue of September 25th: "The anti-Democratic campaign of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, with headquarters at 724 Minnesota Avenue, Kansas City, Kan., is on in earnest. The location of the headquarters is unmistakable. A large sign in purple and gold letters on a white ground, swinging over the street, greets the eye several blocks away. In the windows is displayed the current issue of the Suffragist, which contains the full suffrage record of the Democratic party, and interesting photographs of the various campaigners who will go into the nine free states."

Miss Lola C. Trax, who, with Mrs. Latimer, is in charge of the Kansas campaign, writes:

"The activities this week have been mainly in the Second Congressional District, where Mr. Taggart is candidate for Congress and Mr. Neeley candidate for the Senate. On Monday 3,000 people had gathered in Rainbow Hall, Kansas City, Kansas, to hear Theodore Roosevelt speak. Mrs. Latimer made a preliminary speech on the Democratic Party record on National Woman Suffrage and made a statement of our election policy. Informal meetings have been held before the clubs of the Progressive, Republican and Socialist women, with the result that Mrs. C. B. Hoffman and Miss Hallie Tucker have assisted with Suffragist sales, and Miss Minnie Painter with clerical work.

"Our headquarters accommodate about one hundred, and Tuesday and Friday of this week Mrs. Latimer will have meetings here. We have advertised a meeting at 7th and Minnesota Ave. tonight, and are pushing the meetings as hard as possible. We are planning two big demonstrations here. Next week we have almost more meetings than we can handle."

"I went to Olathe, a very important town and Democratic stronghold, and spoke before the Second District Convention of the W. C. T. U. Fully 125 delegates were seated, representing every local in the district. Mrs. Olive Bliss, presiding officer, extended every courtesy, and gave me a very favorable place on the program. Mrs. Latimer visited the South Side Equal Suffrage Club of Kansas City, Missouri, as an invited guest, and by her speech secured much publicity in the Missouri papers, which have a wide circulation throughout Kansas. In this way we gained much attention for our own campaign. On Saturday night we had three open air meetings, which were well attended.

"We have been bitterly attacked by the Globe Gazette, a Democratic sheet, for daring to bring the question of woman suffrage 'into politics.' We have addressed about 4,000 people during the week. Next week I go into the farthest northwestern district.

Oregon

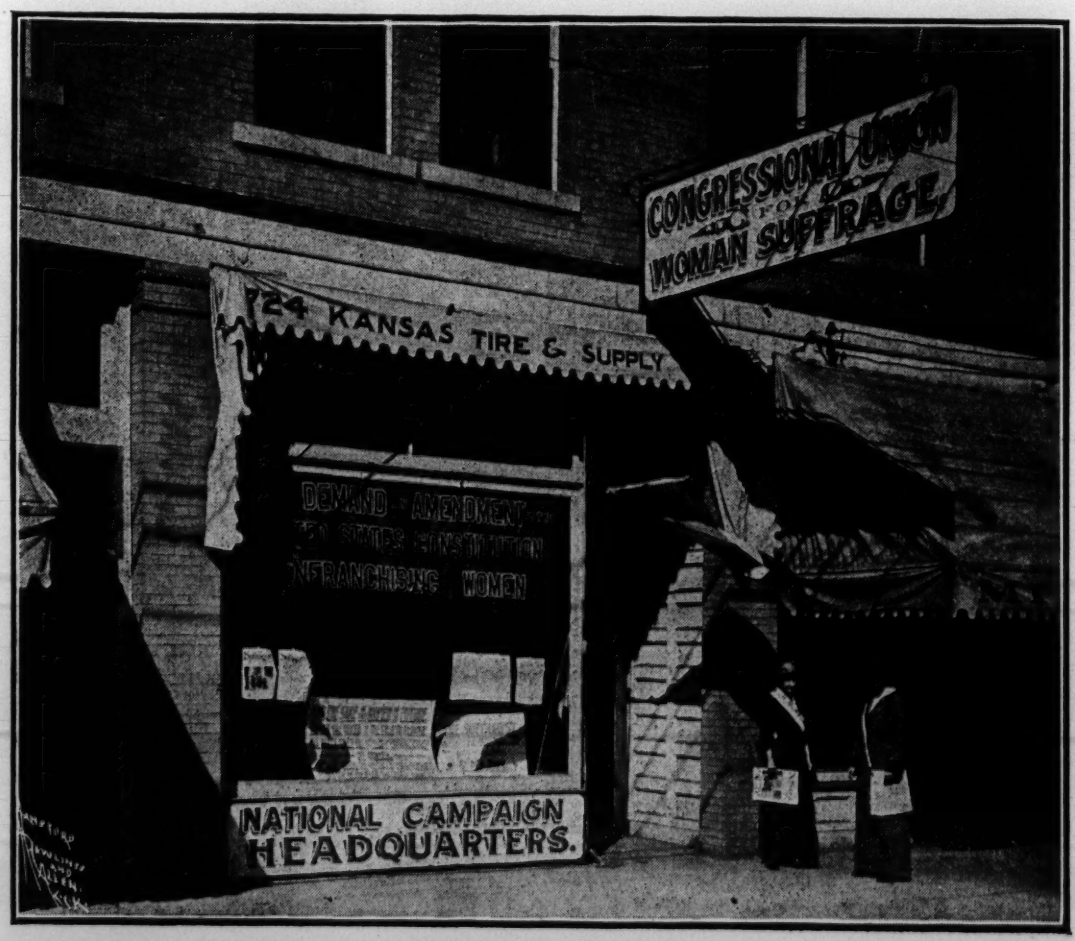
MRS. JESSIE HARDY STUBBS, who is in charge of the Oregon campaign writes:

"The signs for the windows will be up in a couple of hours. At 3:30 this afternoon I speak before the Republican Womans' Committee of the State of Oregon. The interest grows apace. Many people have already offered to have meetings in their homes and by the time Miss Todd gets here I think I can keep both of us busy filling the engagements."

"We are hunting up the factories and the unions, and arranging for open-air meetings. The campaign is one whirlwind between the meetings that we have here in the headquarters and all of the outside places. I am quite eager about the posters and campaign literature. It will be very thrilling getting it out over the state. The posters for Chamberlain and other candidates are being put out today in the windows. Ours will be added to them and make a very pretty showing. Our big flag is flying from the window now and the whole headquarters have assumed a most attractive appearance.

"I go to the State Fair next Tuesday for the Woman's Club Day, and expect to meet club women from all over the state, and do a big day's work.

"Miss Arnold came in at 7:45 last night. I met her and took her straight to the meeting at the library. She said this seemed very much like true Congressional Union activity to be selling newspapers at a meeting fifteen minutes after her arrival."



Campaign Headquarters in Kansas

THE FEDERAL AMENDMENT AND THE WOMAN VOTER

Why Women Voters Should Work for the Passage of the Constitutional Amendment Enfranchising Women

"The national need is for more women voters; the complete enfranchisement of the women of the United States.

"All lines of effort, commercial or altruistic, are being more and more nationalized. The united voting strength of the entire womanhood of America is necessary if it is to be successful in combating the tremendous forces of evil, which recognizes no state lines.

"American women must not be divided by imaginary boundaries, but from north to south and east to west must unite to secure political power in order to defend the home."

Dr. Cora Smith King,
Treasurer, National Council of Women Voters.

THE women of the equal suffrage states need the support they would receive from the national enfranchisement of women even more than the eastern women need the help of their enfranchised sisters to aid them in their fight for political freedom.

Homestead rights, child labor, safety appliances, employers' liability, pure food, naturalization, immigration, commercialized vice—these are but a few of the questions of vital interest to women which are dealt with by Congress, in which body only the women of nine states are represented. Indeed, it is safe to say that few if any of the laws passed by Congress affect the lives and fortunes of women less than men. Yet in only nine states have women the slightest control over congressional action.

It is futile to argue that members of Congress from the unfree states represent women as well as men. Congressmen themselves frankly admit that they do not. In 39 states women are merely residents of Congressional districts. They are not constituents of the representatives in Congress from those districts.

While suffragists were working to secure the appointment in the House of Representatives of a committee on woman suffrage, an Illinois woman called upon the Congressman from her district. He listened to her arguments in favor of the appointment of such a committee, but refused to interest himself. She pointed out that the women of his State felt keenly on the subject, to which he replied, significantly:

"Ah, yes. But you must remember that women in Illinois do not vote for members of Congress."

No one can read the Congressional Record without realizing that ready as are the Representatives from the equal suffrage states to advocate measures providing a greater degree of justice and protection for the women of their states and of the country, they are unable to bring about such reforms in the face of a representation from 39 states in which the claims of women are a minor consideration.

No better illustration can be found than the effort made by a California Representative to obtain unanimous consent for the passage of a bill providing that a married woman who had lived upon a homestead claim for the prescribed period, and who had been deserted by her husband before final proof was submitted, might claim a patent for the land.

The following colloquy ensued:

"Mr. Madden. Reserving the right to object, I should like to have the gentleman from California, (Mr. Raker) tell us how many of these cases he proposes to cover by this bill, and what is the particular need of it.

"Mr. Raker. The need for the bill has been suggested by the registrar and receiver of the Sacramento land office, and also from the Susanville land office, which is in Northern California, and in the correspondence which came following the suggestion from the registrar and receiver of the land office at Sacramento, and on the ground that when *a homesteader's wife is abandoned she practically has no rights in the land.* If she proves up under the rule, the patent goes to the husband, who may live in a nearby community, and who can take the land and sell it and deprive the wife of the whole of it.

"Mr. Madden. He could not sell it without her consent, could he?

"Mr. Raker. Absolutely, that has been done in a number of cases.

"Mr. Madden. How could he do it? Does not she have to join in the deed?

"Mr. Raker. No.

"Mr. Madden. Mr. Speaker, I object to the bill. (!)"

The italics are ours.

Representative Madden is also a resident of Illinois, where women do not vote for members of Congress. He is a Republican. Representative Raker is a Democrat. He is a friend of woman suffrage, as, it must be remembered, are all representatives from equal suffrage states. But he was unable to secure unaniomus consent for the passage of a bill to correct an injustice to women so obvious as to be beyond all argument, just as he has been unable to persuade his party to cease its opposition to the proposed constitutional amendment enfranchising women.

Such an incident perfectly illustrates the fact that until the women of the whole country are enfranchised, and thereby are enabled to secure for themselves representation in Congress, the women of the equal suffrage states cannot hope for adequate consideration from the National Legislature of those measures which deeply affect not only their own interests but the well being of their communities.

It provides also further illustration of the fact that the interest of a member of Congress in any measure affecting women varies in direct ratio to the amount of political power possessed by the women of his district. Women have not forgotten the rapid conversion of certain prominent citizens to an earnest belief in woman suffrage immediately following the extension of the franchise to the women of their states. The same change of heart will be experienced by the anti-suffragists of every state, and will find instant reflection in the attitude of Senators and Representatives, simultaneously with the national enfranchisement of women.

The evils of child labor will never be eradicated until we have a national child labor law, rigidly enforced. The obstacles constantly interposed by Senators and Congressmen when the question of child labor is under consideration, clearly indicates the reluctance of Congress to deal with this national disgrace.

It is with the greatest difficulty that appropriations for the Children's Bureau have been wrested from a Congress which with the greatest alacrity appropriated lavishly to abolish the boll weevil, prevent hog cholera and provide costly and elaborate public buildings in towns which only with careful searching can be located on the map.

Not until women are represented in Congress equally with men will the interests of children be adequately safeguarded.

To a far greater extent than men, women appreciate the value of human life. Had the women of the whole country been enfranchised laws providing safety appliances on interstate railroads would have been enacted years before the passage of the present law. So also with the Employers' liability law. There are no federal laws providing for safety appliances for industrial workers.

The fight for the pure food law, immensely aided as it was by the club women of the unfree states as well as by the women voters would have been won in half the time had all Congressmen been responsible to the women as well as to the men of their constituencies.

And these laws, let it be remembered, are subject to repeal, modification or amendment at any time through Congressional action.

The women of Seattle recently met to inaugurate a nation-wide movement to secure remedial legislation by Congress upon the present situation with regard to the citizenship of American women who marry foreigners. There are at present two bills before Congress on the subject, the Kent bill and the Thompson bill. The Seattle meeting endorsed the Thompson bill but asked that it be amended.

How greatly the chances of the passage of adequate legislation on this subject would be furthered if the women of the whole country instead of the women of nine states were represented in Congress, scarcely requires discussion.

The question of immigration, constantly recurring in Congress, is of vital interest to women, and many of the provisions of the present law and proposed amendments thereto are in direct conflict with their interests.

When we come to the white slave traffic, we have only to consider the attitude of the representatives of the free and the unfree states, toward federal legislation to have brought home to us the crying need of the national enfranchisement of women. The history of commercialized vice in the United States furnishes awful proof of the political helplessness of women.

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Just as in those states where women have the least or nothing at all to do with the administration of the schools, the percentage of illiteracy is highest, so in those states where women are least powerful politically do vice conditions prove to be most horrible.

The American Social Hygiene Association, in its July Bulletin, says: "The segregated vice district of New Orleans is the only one in the United States recognized by law or municipal ordinance and is probably the largest in the country. It is estimated by police officials that six hundred women live in the district, most of them in small rooms described as 'cribs.' Liquor is freely sold at the dance halls in the district. In addition to other methods of advertising, a 'Blue Book,' advertising the attractions of the houses and publishing the names of many of their occupants, is circulated freely. In no other city in the country is such a district allowed so freely to call itself to public attention. The sale of liquor supplied to them by the saloons of the district constitutes a source of profit to the women in the 'cribs.'"

The Representative of this district in Congress is Hon. Albert Estopinal. Mr. Estopinal is a pronounced anti-Suffragist, opposed to the enfranchisement of women and to the passage of the Federal amendment in Congress. When Mr. Estopinal was asked a short time ago by a member of the Congressional Union why he was opposed to woman suffrage, he replied: "I do not wish to discuss it."

The women of the nine equal suffrage states can never be safe nor assure the safety of their sons and daughters while such conditions as these are possible in any city in any state in the Union.

It is only by the national enfranchisement of women that these evils can be met. Only by the women of the whole country adding to the efforts of the better element among the men the weight of their political influence, can laws be passed dealing with this stain upon our civilization.

We have before us in letters of flame the result of the "indirect" and "personal" influence of "protected" women in the report on the vice district of New Orleans.

It is the highest mission of any party to free the people. It is the first duty of all women to free their sex.

No other political reform, no consideration of party loyalty, should take precedence in the hearts of the women voters of the United States over the accomplishment of this act of fundamental justice.

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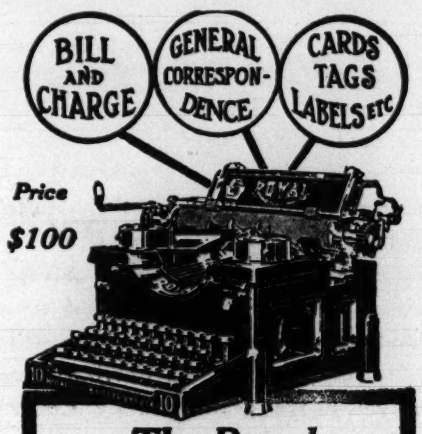

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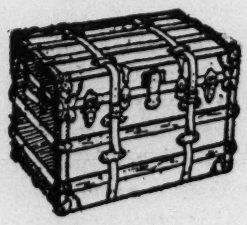

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